WELCOMING GEN. BUTLER.

GREETED WITH THE WILDEST EN-THUSIASM IN MASONIC TEMPLE.

Speeches that Kept the Assembly in a Tu-melt of Cheers and Applause—An All-Right Butler Meeting After an All-Day Convention With No Recess—The Storm Postpones the Outdoor Demonstration— Frank Moulton Arrested in Union Square.

The sullen obstinacy of the rain last evening was sufficient notice that the great Union square meeting in honor of Gen. Butler would be postponed. So when the official announce-ment was made from the cottage on the north side of the square it was made chiefly to squads of policemen who stood in two files in the plaza

Mr. Post, at the request of Gen. Butler, read the following despatch:

Illinois, Wisconsin. Kansas, and Arkansas have formally adopted the name of the People's party.

Mr. Post said: "It was desirable that there should be another to take the chair leries of "Dana"—a man whose name has become endeared to you, as those who have read The Sux this morning will know. But the condition of his health is such that he was unable to attend, and I am compelled to make an endeavor to act in his pinco."

Mr. Post briefly eulogizad Gen. Butler and quoted with great effect the closing words of Gen. Butler's speech at New Orleans at the close of his command there. Then he presented Gen. Butler to the meeting.

As the General advanced to speak he received another ovation; cheer after cheer greeted him again. He was dressed in a suit of black, and seemed to be in the bloom of health. His voice was strong, and he could be distinctly heard all over the house. He received the most profound attention for the hour and a half that he spoke, and made his points with telling effect. He said: GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

MEN OF ENTERPRISE, BUSINESS, AND PRODUCESS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK: Your attendance here in this vast assemblage, the cordiality and kindness with which you have greeted me, have placed me under every obligation to do all that I can in the future, as I have endeavored to do in the past, in behalf of the cause you have at heart.

Your courtesy and appreciation touches every sensibility, and calls forth every emotion of gratitude.

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I do not know that I can do anything more or better in what I may say on this occasion for the instruction of the geopic than to make as clear in my the fesuits of misdirection of the geopic than to make as clear in the fesuits of misdirection of the Government, as it has wandered away from the great fundamental principles upon which it was founded. I have recently spoken quite curity upon some small portions of these topics, and I fear lest the meaning of what I have said and am about to say in regard to the relations of labor and capital, and the disastrous effects of monopolies, may have been missunderstood by some good men, as I know it has been misrepresented by some, who I fear have not intended to meet fairly my uiterances upon these matters. I beg leave, therefore, at the expense even of perhaps wearying you, to direct your thoughts to some defaultions proper to a clear understanding of the economic ideas because of which our present political position is taken and the "People's party" founded.

I find that some portions of my address to the people has not been comprehended by certain newspaper critics, who seem to misunderstand it, notably the New York Times, which is controlled by an English language in the matter of definite comprehension of the distinction between labor and capital and imported labor. In its issue of the 23d of August, it says: 'that Butter's theories are all included in the monstrous statement that the great wees' of our country come because of imported labor."

"Unless Butter means that this would have been a happier country than it is if Columbus

here by their own energies and by their own means, and have become of us and part of us. It is the theory of our institutions to welcome all such people as "bone of our bone and fissh of our fissh." Have I made this distinc-tion plant.

means, and have become of us and part of us. It is the theory of our institutions to welcome all such people as "bone of our bone and fisch of our flesh." Have I made this distinction plain?

Again, the Englishman says: "To Butler, the man who has anything, who owns a house and lot, is not a workingman, but a 'monopolist'. The man who when labor can be made productive, and who employs labor in productive enterprises, from the farmer who hires a hand at harvest upward, is not a laborer, but a 'capitalist,' and I acquit the man who wrote that paragraph from the charge of wilful misrepresentation only because in charity I admit his want of comprehension. By capitalist I mean a man who, has invested his inherited wealth in a railroad or in any other enterprises which he neither controls nor directs nor takes part in, waters the stock to treble the apparent cost of the enterprise, and thus receives enormous returns for his money, while he himself is engaged in driving fast horses in this country or racing them abroad, or passes his time abroad spending the earnings of labor in foreign countries, and thus impoverishing his own. He is a capitalist, pure and simple, as I have defined she word, and everyone of like kind who so uses his wealth without employing it or directing its employment, is an absorber of other men's earnings without being a producer or aiding in production. But nover unless he means to absorb the largest portion of the profits thereof for his own sellish purposes.

The veriest tyro in political economy ought to know that the 'house and lot' which is the man's homestead is neither capital to aid in production, but nover unless he means to absorb the largest portion of the profits thereof for his own sellish purposes.

The veriest tyro in political economy ought to know that the 'house and lot' which is the man's homestead is neither capital nor wealth, but only a means and place of living. Whether it la large or saile, before it becomes capital. An Englishman who never had a 'house and lot' of his o

on charging a rate of fare to the people who must of necessity use the road more than sufficient to pay the intorest of such mortgage and large dividends on such stock, and afterwards or manipulate the legislative and executive power of the State, under the claim that they have a vested right thus to rob the people, which even the sovereign power of the State cannot interfere with, as to make good that claim, and thus continue their robbery sanctioned by law.

This description of this class of monopolists will apply very largely to most of the railroad transportation of freight and passengers throughout the country, except that where legislative immunity of such doings has not been obtained, the end has been accomplished by the contrivances of pooling, discriminating rates, and combinations to the ruin of the farmer and producer, and enhancing the price of the necessaries of life to the consumer.

As an example of how the men of enterprise may become monopolists, let me instance the sewing machine, which was one of the most beneficent invontions ever vouchsafed by the Almighty to His children for the production of the clothing of the poor and needy at a cheap rate, as well as one of the most useful means of employing the labor of men and women—that is to say, in their own houses.

The original invention was made about the year 1840, and was continued under various devices under patent for more than thirty years. Other collateral and insignificant inventions to perfect the machine, for which the work, and who ousdined but comparatively small remuneration therefor, were made and patented, and the monopoly was thus held for many years. Enormous royalties and charges were at once placed upon the right to make such machines from four to eight times the cont of producing them. These exactions became a tax upon every man, woman, and child in the United States who wore a garment or a shoe, more than doubling the actual cost of making up. The Edpressiva burdens thus placed upon the men and women who used sewing machines

the people has not been comprehended by certain newspaper crities, who seem to misunderstand it, notably the New Fork Times, which is controlled by an Englishman, who ought to know the English language in the mater of definite comprehension of the distinction between labor and capital and imported labor. In its issue of the 23d of August, it says; that Butter's theories are all included in the monstrous statement that the 'great woes' of our country come because of imported labor."

"Unless Butter means that this would have been a happier country than it is if Columbus had never, discovered it, he means nothing whatever." Its "woes are those of increasing whatever." Its "woes are those of increasing population and a progressive civilization, and it would be interesting to know at what point Butter would have drawn the line and prohibited the importation of labor."

It is evident that Butter's letter is a carefully-devised fool trap." Be it so, it has certainly caught one.

I will endeavor to keep "the line" plain to the moanset capacity.

By imported labor I mean that labor which is sent here by a Government to get rid of the pauper, as in the case of the European deportation of convicts and pauper labor which is sent here by a Government to get rid of the pauper, as in the case of the European deportation of convicts and pauper labor which is sent here by a Government to get rid of the pauper, as in the case of the European deportation of convicts and pauper labor which is sent here by a Government to get rid of the pauper, as in the case of the ecolless and Chinese. Or that convict and pauper labor which is sent here by a Government to get rid of the pauper, as in the case of the European deportation of convicts and pauper labor which is sent here by a Government to get rid of the pauper, as in the case of the European deportation of convicts and pauper labor which is sent here by a Government to get rid of the pauper, as in the case of the ecoless and Chinese. Or that convicts which out the producer and labo

power, and such water-borne freight as could be carried on sailing vessels over the seas and lakes, or floated in flats down swift running rivers, with the channels in the state of nature, full of obstructions, eddles, and shallows, without even slack water navigation. With these appliances, and by the labor of their hands, the farmer produced sufficient food to supply the wants of the people, the artisan produced the other necessaries of life. Products were interchanged as far as they might be, and with them all the producers obtained sufficient, and, in the great majority of cases, a comfortable subsistence for themselves and family. Extreme poverty and starvation were unknown. No hordes of laboring men, women, and children were crowded together in unhealthy, debasing, and immoral tenement houses. There were no cities which answered Jefferson's description as "great sores upon the body politic." The body of producers labored substantially no more hours then than now. Gas had not been invented, the petroleum light had not been found, which prolong the hours of labor now late into the night.

was excelled in honor of then, Butter would be perspected, by when the official amount of the perspected in the waste to dish spring the perspected in the perspected of the perspected in the p

to the principles of demogratic equality, which they made the cornerstone of their Government and for which they fought, piedging to get them "their lives, their fortunes, and sacred honor", so contrary to the equal rights and equal welfare of all citizons, so dangerous to the country and so destructive to the people, would they not have provided against these ills by positive enactments in their frame of government: even as they abolished the laws of primogeniture and entail for a like purpose? We see, therefore, how all these good gifts of God have been absorbed by the few, to the impover/shment of the many. We have partly seen the means by which all this has been done. I am not now criticising the acts of men who, taking advantage of the laws as they are enacted, and the possibilities given them by those laws, by their enterprise and energy have accumulated fairly and honestly these vast amounts of wealth, but what shall be said of the laws themselves which in a republic have enabled such things to be possible to be done? What shall be said of the Legislatures which have created the mononolies and sanctioned the means for those enormous accumulations by the few of the earnings of the many, especially if that legislation has been purchased at a price paid to the legislator, and is it not an open secret, or rather, no secret at all, that Legislatures and legislators, both State and national, have been open to purchase do enact laws which gave not only the property of the nation, which belonged to the whole people, to the few, but also put the carnings of the people themselves into the hands of a few against the rights of the producers?

To abrogate such laws, to change such legislator, is the subject upon which the people have here and now met in such vast throngs to consult.

consult.

The people want neither jobbery, corruption, nor political nor other contrivances in government; they desire only just and equal laws, under which each may earn a comfortable subsistence for himself and family, and a fair comsistence for himself and family, and a fair comunder which each may earn a comfortable subsistence for himself and family, and a fair competence for those dependent upon him until
they can earn for themselves.

Men of New York! the remody for these evils,
which will assuredly destroy and drive this beloved republic of ours into a despotism, in the
desperate but futile hope that it may be better
and cheaper to be robbed by one man in power,
who may take the earnings of the people to
pander to his own vices only, instead of by an
aristocracy of rulers, each of whom will take all
he can get, in the belief that one tyrant is more
easily fed than many petty tyrants, or else the
nation will go down in anarchy and ruin, darkness and night, and thus the hope of liberty
and the equality of rights for all men perish
from the earth!

The people, who ask nothing but what is
right, and ought not to submit to any wrong,
have the power to remedy these great evils,
and, if they will stand tragether, irrespective
of the delusion of party cries and partisan appeals, in full determination at the earliest possible day in which it can be done by peaceable
methods to bring back our Government into
the path trodden by our fathers, they can thus
restors the people in all things which they have
lost, and will give the country a new and
higher career, with added prosperity and glory,
as the missionary republic, the exemplar of
liberty and equality of rights to all the peoples
of the earth.

Mr. H. Alden Spancer read the letter sent by

LETTER FROM GEN. WEST. Mr. H. Alden Sponcer read the letter sent by the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen. Butler-Gen. A. M. West. Gen West wrote:

ticket with Gen. Butler-Gen. A. M. West, Gen. West wrote:
I should be happy to attend, but for the sickness in my family. It must be gratifying to the hearts of all true patriots to see so many indications of the rapid progress of the reform movement. With the exception of the political convention which immediately preceded our late civil war, there was never in the history of the Government such a breaking away from party and patriotic rush to the support of principle. Wherever freason is left free to combat error, and the people can safely exercise their rightful prerogative, they are throwing off the shackles of a debauched Republicanism and a corrupted Democracy and flocking to the standard of truth and justice. Nor is there the cold support which characterizes old organized partisans, but, actuated by a warm, zealous patriotism, they are working with a with every gatherine of Nationals cartilla, who, with the old the tyrants in their desams of power. Impelled by the knowledge that when patriotism warms the heart God nervas the arm for heroic desde, we may condensity go forward in the great work of reforming abuses of government, that henceforth and forever there shall be speakers of the Greenbackers, S. T. Northup, who kept the saudience is a roar of enthus, and a consecution, who kept the saudience is a roar of enthus, who kept the saudience is a roar of enthusiasm.

as he touched rapidly on the leading points of the canvass. Speaking to Democrats, he said:
You elected your man in 1876, and you know it and everybody knows it. But you had not sand enough and you had not courage enough to put him in. Suppose that Gen. Butter had been elected instead of rilders in 1876. He would have one into the White House. There would have been no monkeying with him.
A Voice-We would have had another civil war.
Mr. Northup-No. There would have been no civil war. The Republicans were theves, and theves are always cowards. [Applause.]

When Mr. Northup concluded, Gen. Butler advanced to the front and said:

When Mr. Northup concluded, Gen. Butler advanced to the front and said:

Mr. Cariman a say Fullow Cyrizkas: I seek occasion to say a word to you because even as good a friend of mine and as intelligent a man as he who has just spoken to you has simply been misled by newspaper information, which is nine times in ten misinformation. He felt it his duty to apologize for what he had learned through the newspapers was my conduct in New York in putting down the draft riots. I suppose that many others have the same recollection of an event which is nearly twenty-one years old. Let me call your attention to it.

In the dark days of 1803, when volunteering had stopped because volunteers were called for by the aid of large bounties, and when the Government resorted to the draft to get men, there was a clause in the draft act that produced a riot. I think it was unjust, and it seemed to some that it was wrong, and I did not wonder that the clause that lore so hard upon the poor man could be said was taken and put in the front to meet the smake, and draft and butlets of battle, the rice usan could escape by paying for a substitute to take Now. I hold that the blood of all men is equal. Immense cheering.) One of the most beautiful sights and the unost encouraging that I saw in the war was that of a man from my State worth many millions, who, as a private solijer, marched in the ranks of his regiment, lie was a mechanic in his early days, and perhaps that had something to do with it.

Now, there was a combination to resist the drafts, and the streets of New York ran with blood, and, as is always the fact on such occasions, the streets ran with the blood of the innocent and unfortunate. I have nothing to anologize for all that, for I was not within 250 miles of this place during the draft mote. If I had been there would have been no riot.

A volos cried, "That's it," and Gen. Butley was chooded again and again. Then he added: The Government did not send me on any such errand, but in 1804. When the december on any such errand,

was encored again and again. Then he added:
The Government did not send me on any such errand,
but in 1864, when the Government was afraid that there
would not be in the city of New York a free ballot and a
fair count, I was sent here to see that there was—and
there was. I was distressingly peaceful all the time.
[Great cheering and laughter.]
Mies Emily Evans recited a string of verse
which was a brief biography of Ben Butler. It
began:

Hen Butler.

Miss Evans is a slight, fair young girl, but she spoke her lines with fire and force, and one stanza after another was cheered, and when the time came for the refrain the entire audience shouted "Ben Butler" with a will, especially to the verse asking. "Who is to be next President?"

The Hon. E. F. McDonaid of New Jersey, who refused to be a Cleveland elector, was the next speaker and evoked much applause by his excorlations of the old parties.

coriations of the old parties.

SPECH BY JOHN SWINTON.

John Swinton, "the old war horse," as Mr.

Post called him, made one of his terse, telling speeches. He said:

To-night, my friends, there is on this plaiform, as there was on a plaiform at Chicago sixteen years ago, the portrait of an American solier and a great statesman, and I say to you, as was said there. "March him hatchest, match him in education, and in a said of the match him in testeet, match him in declared, match him in declared, match him in education and the match him in which has done for the workingmen of America since the day when he stood up as the champion of the workingmen as against the manufacturers of Massachusetts.

Mr. Swinton want on in this strain with elec-

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Aug. 30.—The inquest on the seven victims of the Greenback films disaster was held to-day. The Coroner's jury censured the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the ignorance and negligance of R.C. Luther, a mining engineer, and william Booth, the division superintedent. It is ex-pected that the families of the victims will bring suit against the company.

McSwymy's Offer, 540 Breedway.

\$25,000 worth of boots and shoes closing out at 30 per out reduction, to make room for winter scods.—440.

ALDERMEN GET UP EARLY.

EIGHTEEN HASTILY SUMMONED TO BEAT THE MAYOR'S VETUES. Lawyer Lyddy Gives Them Just a Chance to

Try Again and Give Away the Milles-dellar Brendway Franchice, and They Take It-How it Was Accomplished. The Board of Aldermen held a special

meeting yesterday morning and passed over Mayor Edson's veto the resolution giving the city's consent to the Broadway Surface Rail-road Company to construct a railroad in Broadway from the Battery to Seventeenth street. The resolution was passed on Aug. 6, and ve-toed by the Mayor on Aug. 18. Under the city charter the Mayor's veto holds good unless the Board pass the resolution again. The Alder-men cannot act on the veto until ten days after

they receive it, but must act on it within fifteen days after it is received. Their time to act on this veto would have expired to-morrow. On Aug. 25 the members of the Board were served with an order from Justice Donohue of the Supreme Court, sestraining them from acting on the veto until after the hearing and deeision on the order. This order was granted on the motion of James M. Lyddy in a suit begun

by John H. Lyddy.
Ordinarily, special meetings of the Board of Alderman are not called except on twenty-four hours' notice to the members. But in 1880 the Alderman then in office provided for special meetings on shortes notice by passing the following:

The members of the Board who were interested in passing the surface railroad resolutions over the Mayor's veto determined that an emergency had arisen which necessitated a special meeting on very short notice. The following call was prepared yesterday:

The paid witch presented to Silba B.
Diricher of the cand employee, which was taken from the Survey and the condition of the cand employee, which was taken from the production of the part of the condition of th

after argument, that he was entitled to the relief sought for.

Judge Bartlett's order was granted yesterday on the affidavit of Lawyer James M. Lyddy, who obtained the injunction. Mr. Lyddy made affidavit that the defendants had not appeared, and he consented to a vacantion of the injunction. Mr. Lyddy is represented as saying that he had discovered that the grounds on which the injunction was obtained were not valid and that it was certain to be dismissed, and that his object in getting it dissolved was to make application on stronger grounds for another injunction.

MAINE REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

They are Positive that the Bemorrate To Spend Mency to Got Out Their Vote. AUGUSTA, Aug. 30.—Mr. Blaine arrived here this evening. He will remain over Sunday. On Tuesday afternoon he expects to attend a mass meeting near Lewiston. He may also go

The Republican managers say here to-day that they have positive evidence that the Democrats have already sent \$55,000 to this State, and that they are going to send more. It is said Democratic vote. There are many Democratic fishermen and laborers in various parts of the State who could not be persuaded to turn out at an election which is conceded in advance State who could not be persuaded to turn out at an election which is conceded in advance to the Republicans unless they were paid for losing their time. This is the use to which the money now sent to the State is to be first applied. It is understood that the buik of the fund is being concentrated in Congressman Reed's district. There need no have been any trouble in Reed's district if the latter had been more politic than he has. One of the strong points of opposition to Reed comes from Brunswick. There are 500 Republican voters in the town. Several months ago 490 of these men petitioned to have a certain man appointed Postmaster. Reed ignored the petition, and therefore has this town very bitterly opposed to him in a very close district.

In the Fourth district Boutelle is a relatively unpopular man. He is an old sea captain, who has never learned how to concluste opposition. He will never be sent to Congress after this time, and, although he will be unquestionably elected, it is thought his unpopularity will cut down the majority in his district 1,000 votes, and make that bad showing against Mr. Blaine, He is, therefore, very imperious in his demands. He went into a great rage because Mr. Blaine was too sick to go up into the Aroostook country, and openly said that he did not believe the sickness was real.

RECOVERING THE RODIES.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 30,-Several bodies

have been recovered this morning by divers at the wreck of the Belmont. It is now believed that sixteen lives were lost altogether. It is thought that the unknown man and woman lost are Mr. S. Pflefer and wife of New Orleans. Last night the bodies of Hattle M. Manay of Briersfield, Als., with a child in her arms, and an elderly woman with a vallee marked J. W. M., and a collar marked "Martin," were recovered. One of the survivors says the passengers on the boat were terror stricken some time be-fore the accident occurred, and when the boat fore the accident occurred, and when the boat actually capsized it was all over in a few seconds. The circumstances were such that those who remained on the barge saw the steamboat sink with all on board without being able to assist them. Most of the through passengors were in cars on the barge, while those on the Belmont were mostly Evansville and Hendgrson people. The fury of the storm was inconceivable. Three times the cables lashing the barge to the boat were snapped, and the last time the barge floated away out of reach. The pilot headed the vessel to the sand bar to run her aground, but the Captain ordered him to keep in the channel, to back her, and keep her steady. When the boat stopped the wind seemed literally to take hold of her and turn her over.

Mr. Mitchell of Evansville was in the cabin, and, with the assistance of Sam Butier, also of Evansville, forced open the front door. They got on deck just as the boat began to careen, and managed to hold on while she turned over, afterward clinging to the upturned keel. Engineer Robert Redding, Milton Lona of Evansville, and another person, whose name is not known, also succeeded in holding on to the wreck until taken off by a skiff. Mr. Mitchell says that the screams of the helpless women and children in the cabin as the boat went over rang above the fury of the storm. He saw Mr. Rosch, one of those who were lost on the tug, get out, but the boat had turned so far over that he fell back helpless against the lower side of the cabin. James W. Reid of Evansville jumped to the barge, but was almost blown into the river. Dorsey Pierce, a messenger, and Matt Brasley also had narrow escaped. actually capsized it was all over in a few seconds.

A Suspicious Case on the Bark Garact, which

Salled in a Harry. A telegram from the First precinct police station was received at the Health Department yesterday stating that there were rumors affeat that the man who died of yellow fever at the New York Hospital on Wednesday morning

The Forty-second Street Railway Company are now running their care from Fifth avenue to the North River. The Earl of Mount Edgeumbe and his son, Viscount valistors, and Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M. P., and Lord Berge Hamilton, M. P., sons of the Duke of Abercorn, arrived here yesterday by the Britannic. Theodore Kraison, a Norwegian boy is detained in Ludlow street lail as a witness of the events on board the schooner Julia Baker at the time of the illness and sudden death of the master, Capt. Lewis.

LANDED WITH A VENGEANCE

SIX BUNDRED IMMIGRANTS PAIRLY SHOT INTO THE TOWK.

Left to Wander in the Ma'n, Subject to the Especity of Anybody-Sharpers Proy Upon Thom and Priends Can't Find Thom.

The steamship Britannic of the White Star line ran up to her pier at West Tenth street at 11% o'clock yesterday morning. Shortly afterward her 595 steerage passengers and their luggage were landed on the pier. When clerks from Castle Garden arrived everything was in confusion. They sat down and began to regis-ter the passengers. When they had got ninety names set down Emigration Commission-ers Stephenson and Starr arrived, and Mr. Stephenson ordered the clerks to discontinue their work. Then he sent for Mr. Pennel, superintendent of the pier, and told him that, unless the passengers were reembarked, he would not receive them, as Judge Brown had decided that the Emigration Commissioners had no right to detain passengers after they had once landed. Mr. Pennel said that the Commissioners might put the emigrants back into the ship if they wanted to, but he wouldn't. Thereupon Mr. Stephenson gathered Commissioner Star and his clerks about him, and went

back to Castle Garden, leaving the emigrants seated dejectedly on their baggage. Two stories are told of what followed. The turned out into the streets to shift for them-

seated dejectedly on their baggage.

Two stories are told of what followed. The Commissioners say that the emigrants were turned out into the streets to shift for themselves, and the agents of the company say they got all the emigrants en route to their friends except a very few, who were too obstinate to got. Most of the people about the steamship pier agree with the Commissioners, and say in the emigrants were treated very harshiy. It is certain that late is the high many of them were wandering around in the rain, without money or friends, vainly looking for their baggage which had disappeared.

Toon Vilsion, who keeps a configurate in his place at 90 clock hat night in my life. At the baggare of these poor people was carried of the pier to the vecant space in front, and the baggare of these poor people was carried of the pier to the vecant space in front, and they begging the conditions of the pier to the vecant space in front, and they begging the conditions of the pier to the vecant space in front, and they have an only too round with expressions they could with expressions they could with expressions they could with expression they could with expressions they are could be company to the many to the highest space of the rain for hours, crying and coling for them at Castle Garden. There were will have gone in the collection of the many and the collections of the migrant who had just money snough to the migrant who had just money snough to the migrant who had been collected. The result of the migrant who had been collected them to about a crying and the saloon was crowded with men. Wentley were relieved to the hotel keeper that he had been to while the pier against their will, as they wanted to wait they had no right to relieve the migrants who had a classifica

Another of Ponse's Notes.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday the hearing in the case of Joseph M. Pease, the note forger, was postponed at the request of the District Attorney, and Pease was taken back to his cell in the Old slip station. President Cox of the Mechanics' Bank said tha tion. President Cox of the Mechanica' Bank said that the forgeries would now undoubtedly amount to \$150, the forgeries would now undoubtedly amount to \$150, the forgeries had since been proved genuine. Mr. Deming, representing the Mechanica' Bank, said that the Shierid had seized upon just about enough of Fease's property to cover the bank's loss.

A new forged note turned up vesterday at Hills Brothers \$27srk\$ Place and Greenwich street. Like all the others made by Pease, it was very clumsily done. If was for \$2,800.

YORK, Pa., Aug. 30.—This evening at about \$ o'clock, as Emanuel Smith, a farmer, and his wife, residing in York township, about four miles from York porough, were returning home from market, where they borough, were returning home from market, where they had been disposing of their produce, a man, who was described as being well dressed, stepped out of a cornfield close by the road and to the rear of the wagon, and deliberately fired a shot, which took effect in the back of Mrs. Smith's head. She fell back into the wagon, and Mr. Smith drove to a farm house close by for assistance. The assassin turned and fled down a lane in the direction of York. He has not yet been arrested.

The Blaine Libel Suit. Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—Late last evening the defence in the Blaine libel suit filed a demurrer to the complaint, alleging that it does not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Mr. Blaine attorneys demanded an immediate hearing, but the argument on the demurrer was posiponed over their demand until Tuesday next.

Fall River Mills Shutting Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—There was another general shut down of mills to-night for one week. This includes all except the Wectamo, which his shut down this week, and the Border City, Union, and Crescent, which are engaged on a special contract. A Present to the Mayor.

SOUTH NORWALK, Aug. 30.—An infant about 6 years of age was left at the doorstep of the late ex-Mayor W. 8. Hanford this morning. A disguised woman was seen about town last evening with a bundle. She was seen to take a train for Bridgeport.

SALEM, Oregon, Aug. 30.-The State Central

Committee of the Greenbackers and Auti-Monopolists mat yesterday, and Butler and West electors were closen. It was decided to print and distribute 50,000 copies of Gen. Butler's address.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH The Jeannette monument fund now amounts to \$2,523.

The Treasury Department has prohibited the landing of rage from foreign ports for three months. The President vesterday appointed Albert H. Abell, Collector of Customs for the District of Dunkirk, N.Y. Indian Commissioner Hiram Price has withdrawn the letter of resignation which he sent to Secretary Teller about a week ago.

The International Postal Congress, which was to have met at Lisbon on Oct. 1, has been postpoued until Feb. 3 on account of the cholers. on account of the cholers.

Three men have been arrested in Toronto for understaking to thresh every "dube" they met. One of them had a revolver in his possession.

The Post Office in South Royalton, Vt., was entered by thieves on Friday night. The eace was blown open and the contents, including postage stamps, were stolen.

For the year ending to day Memphis has received 450,077 bales of cotton. The total value of the year's receipts is \$23,099,099. The home consumption this year is 73,000 bales. 2.20% bales.

The achooner Lucie Wheatley, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of coal, is ashore on Gay Head, abresst of the lighthouse. She strack on Friday night in thick weather.

in thick weather.

Commander Schley of the Greeky Relief Expedition will succeed Commodore Earl English, as Chief of the Naval Bureau and Equipment and Recruiting on Sept. 3. Commedore English will be promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral and will command the European station. Rear Admiral and will commandine suropean station.

Abasion Howser, who was convicted in Pittaburgh,
Pa. of nurser in the second degree for killing thadlast
haymaker during the Murray wille gas well riots last
November, was refused a new trial, and sentenced to
pay the costs of prosecution and to undergo ten years
imprisonment in the Western penitentiary. imprisonment in the western pentientiary.

A freight train on the northern division of the Boston and Lowell Railroad broke apart while going down a steep grade near Grafton. N. H., yesterday morning. The cars came together with great force badly wrecking several of them. Elisha B. Coles of Warren, R. I., who was stealing a ride on one of the demolished cars, sustained fatal injuries.

1.000 Islands, Clayton, N. Y. New hotel, "The West End." Best fishing of the season: also good shooting. Application for rooms and board at reduced rates can be made to W. Niles Smith, 348 Broadway.—4ds.